

**California Bay-Delta Authority**  
**Working Landscapes**  
**Draft Program Plan**  
**Years 4-7**

**Introduction**

The CALFED Record of Decision (ROD) calls for numerous projects to improve water quality, ecosystem quality, water supply reliability and Delta levee system integrity in the Bay-Delta and its watersheds. In the ROD, CALFED acknowledges that, “implementation of the CALFED Program will affect some agricultural lands.” The ROD, however, also discusses implementing the Program while “minimizing impacts to agriculture.” (ROD, Page 33-34). In an effort to address landowner and local concerns with CALFED, the Secretaries for the Resources Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture established a Working Landscapes Workgroup under the auspices of CALFED. The Workgroup was directed to promote partnerships between CALFED agencies, private landowners, local governments and conservation groups to address local concerns while achieving CALFED goals. In July, 2002 the workgroup became a Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee Subcommittee, and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) was tasked by CALFED to prepare a Year 4 – 7 Program Plan and Year 4 Annual Work Plan. These plans are based on addressing six priorities identified collaboratively by the members of the Workgroup, CALFED Program staff and consultants, and cooperating agencies. The six priorities are:

1. Regulatory assistance/streamlining.
2. Coordination of State and Federal assistance programs.
3. Supporting a Working Landscape Approach.
4. Projects that avoid, minimize, and where appropriate, mitigate impacts to agricultural lands.
5. Research and Monitoring.
6. In-lieu Property Taxes.

The working landscape is defined as an economically and ecologically vital and sustainable landscape where agricultural and other natural resource-based producers generate multiple public benefits while providing for their own, and their communities’, economic and social well-being.

**Goals and Objectives**

**Goal I: Support locally based collaborative initiatives that provide opportunities for working landscapes to assist CALFED in meeting its program objectives.**

Support locally based programs and projects on private lands that integrate habitat restoration, water quality, water conservation, flood control, agricultural land preservation and other CALFED goals and objectives, and that address other concerns of local communities.

- Support local projects that achieve CALFED goals and objectives.

- Support the development of agriculture protection and enhancement plans/plan elements and programs.
- Support efforts to leverage federal funds for the development of conservation incentives including Farm Bill and CVPIA funds.

**Goal II: Minimize/Mitigate Adverse CALFED Project Impacts on Agricultural Resources consistent with the commitments in the CALFED Record of Decision**

- Develop strategies to implement CALFED ROD commitments as they relate to working landscapes.
- Resolve disincentives for conservation in rural communities.
- Evaluate the ecological and economic costs and benefits of farming and restoration practices that promote the creation of Working Landscapes.

**Goal III: Coordinate Funding and Outreach to support a working landscape approach to meeting CALFED program objectives.**

- Develop web-based conservation toolbox.
- Coordinate funding from federal, state, and local governments, and private sources.
- Conduct landowner workshops.
- Prepare publications supporting wildlife friendly farming.

**Look Back**

The issues addressed by a Working Landscapes approach to CALFED implementation were first elevated a meeting of agricultural stakeholders with Secretary Nichols and Secretary Lyons in November, 1999. Commitments were made to develop implementation strategies that sought to benefit agricultural landowners who participated in achieving CALFED goals and avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts to agricultural resources resulting from CALFED actions. These commitments lead to specific actions in the Record of Decision. As a result, a Working Landscapes Workgroup, involving CALFED implementing agencies and agricultural and environmental representatives was formed in 2001.

The Workgroup met four times between August 2001 and April 2002. During that time the workgroup guided and reviewed the CALFED Land Use Status and Trends Report and developed a consensus document – Local Partnerships Planning Process (LP3) that

described a framework for addressing private landowner and local government concerns. The Resources Law Group served as consultant in developing the LP3 document.

CDFA was assigned the lead supporting role in cooperation with the Department of Conservation, the Department of Fish and Game, the Delta Protection Commission and the Natural Resources Conservation Service to develop an implementation plan based on the LP3 document. To that end, in December 2001 and January 2002, CDFA convened three focus groups representing individual landowners, agricultural organizations and environmental organizations to identify the issues and priorities of each group, obtain additional feedback on the LP3 document, as well as to better understand the areas of common ground and potential conflict. CDFA reported on the results of the focus groups sessions and briefed the CALFED Management Group on the LP3 document in May 2002. Patrick Wright recommended that the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee consider forming a Working Landscapes Subcommittee to advise CALFED .

At the June 2002 BDPAC meeting, the Chair of the Committee presented background information with respect to Working Landscapes, and recommended that a subcommittee be formed. The purpose of the subcommittee was described – "...to work with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, Department of Conservation and other CALFED agencies and provide advice and recommendations on an approach that provides stakeholders with incentives and support, assists them with regulatory processes and minimizes adverse impacts on agricultural resources. It is expected the Subcommittee will be providing consensus advice to the agencies." Denny Bungarz and Ryan Brodrick were appointed co-chairs of the subcommittee. The LP3 document was also provided to the Committee.

The Working landscapes Subcommittee was convened August, 2002 and has met eight times through March, 2003. During that time it has identified its high priority goals and actions; a subcommittee description; and recommendations for using portions of Proposition 50 funds to support a Working Landscapes approach to meeting CALFED goals and ROD commitments.

The CDFA has worked closely with NRCS, CARCD, DOC and agricultural and conservation organizations in Farm Bill conservation title outreach and coordination.

The Delta Protection Commission provided a lead coordination and drafting role to prepare an application to USDA to establish a Resource Conservation and Development Council for the Delta. This year-long effort required extensive outreach via public workshops and collaboration with growers and state and federal agencies to prepare the application, submitted to USDA in October, 2002. If approved, USDA will fund one position to support grower and local community access to Farm Bill programs. Notification is expected summer, 2003.

The CDFA, working with the DPC, DOC, DFG, NRCS, and FSA prepared a Conservation Priority Area (CPA) application to USDA in October, 2002. Establishing a

CPA is the first step in creating a Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) under the conservation title of the Farm Bill.

### **Cross Program Integration and Linkages**

Virtually any action taken by CALFED on private land to meet program goals involves agricultural operations. Actions supported by CALFED and taken by private landowners are and will continue to be needed to meet CALFED objectives and ROD commitments. These actions are a result of virtually every CALFED program. Some of these actions will have adverse impacts on agricultural resources that may require mitigation. The Working Landscape Subcommittee (WLS) is developing a policy framework to guide mitigation of these impacts. Perhaps more importantly, a Working Landscapes approach, i.e. to integrate CALFED Programs for the benefit of the entire program, agricultural landowners and the public should be incorporated into each CALFED Program, project or action when appropriate.

### Conveyance

How water moves to and through the Delta to provide flows, flood protection, habitat, water supply and water quality can be improved through cooperation with willing agricultural landowners, but can also impact agricultural lands and water supply and quality. South Delta Improvements including installation and operation of barriers and channel dredging in the South Delta will improve conveyance of export water while protecting fish and delta agricultural water quality. Conveyance improvements at the South Delta pumping facilities will allow increased pumping during periods of better water quality. The Delta Cross Channel was constructed and is operated to route more high quality Sacramento River water to central Delta channels and the export pumps. The proposed screened diversion on the Sacramento upstream of the Delta Cross Channel would serve a similar purpose. The North Delta Improvements project to improve flood conveyance and wildlife habitat can benefit by incorporating a Working Landscapes approach. The planning, design and evaluation of these projects can benefit from active participation of local landowners, agricultural scientists and resource economists. CDFA, DOC and DPC participate in project scoping and planning. Participation in these projects will also entail commenting on the agricultural resource elements of work plans and reports. CDFA also provides outreach support and project review of water quality program solicitations. CDFA also provides input and assistance to the Drinking Water Quality BDPAC Subcommittee.

### Ecosystem Restoration

The WLSP seeks to identify and implement opportunities for private landowners to provide multiple benefits including wildlife habitat, flood protection, water quality and water supply improvements through cost-effective programs that leverage federal, state and landowner investments. This strategy can avoid many of the potential weaknesses associated with government land and water acquisitions and regulatory mandates.

The CDFA is an active participant in many activities involving implementation of the Ecosystem Restoration Program. CDFA serves on the Agency Stakeholder Ecosystem Team (ASET). This group provides guidance to the ERP on development and

implementation of the Program Solicitation Package, implementation of the ERP Single Blueprint, regional implementation of the ERP, and input to the Science Program and Independent Science Board.

The CDFA has served on the ERP Project Selection Panel for the past three solicitations. CDFA provides reviews of selected projects as assigned by ERP staff and also provides input on agricultural land conversion impacts and other potential agricultural impacts associated with projects under review.

It is a high priority that close communication and coordination of the Working Landscapes approach with other CALFED Programs and BDPAC Subcommittees. The CDFA provides input and assistance to the BDPAC Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee.

The CDFA works closely with Department of Fish and Game as it develops the Delta Regional Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Plan (DRERIP). CDFA provides input on how the plan is addressing agricultural resource issues and can provide significant scientific expertise on invasive species (particularly management of aquatic and noxious weeds). The DRERIP can also benefit from explicitly incorporating a wildlife friendly agriculture component based on a Working Landscape approach.

#### Watershed Management

In many aspects the Working Landscape Program is similar to the Watershed Program. Its philosophy of implementation – building local capacity for local decision-making, project development and implementation, is the foundation of the Working Landscape approach. The program is, unfortunately, two to three years behind in its development and implementation.

The Department of Conservation (DOC) manages the Watershed Coordinator Program, supported by CALFED funding. The program provides local capacity to support watershed groups and their efforts.

The CDFA provides direct support to the Watershed Program by serving on the project proposal review team and by managing individual projects for contract compliance. CDFA also provides education and outreach support to the program. CDFA is also a member and active participant on the Interagency Watershed Action Team (IWAT).

#### Drinking Water Quality

Agricultural lands are a source of drinking water constituents of concern, including but not limited to crop protection materials (insecticides and herbicides), salinity, selenium and boron, nutrients and organic carbon. It has been known for some time that organic carbon concentrations increase as water moves across the Delta. Delta agricultural drainage and wetlands have been proposed as the major sources of organic carbon in the Delta. Results of recent studies suggest that wetlands maybe a more significant source than previously suspected. In addition, naturally occurring organic carbon originating in upper watersheds needs to be quantified as to its relative contribution. Conversion of

Delta islands to shallow water habitat or wetlands could increase organic carbon loads to Delta channels and cause a decline in drinking water quality at the export pumps. Modeling of salinity also shows that breaching Delta island levees could have a significant effect on salt transport and concentrations. The likely impact of significant land use, levee, island, and channel changes on drinking water quality needs to be investigated before large-scale restoration projects and plans proceed. The ERP, WLSP, WSP and DWQP need to coordinate scientific investigations, a monitoring program and source control activities. The role of working landscapes as a source, but also as a positive contributor to water quality improvements in a cost-effective manner needs to be demonstrated and documented for widespread implementation. WLSP can help address this issue by providing farmers alternative agricultural practices which promote wildlife habitat and also reduce irrigation return flows, improving water quality.

The CDFA also provides Proposition 204 funding of \$1 million per year through 2005 to support salinity management efforts of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program. These funds, are administered by DWR, in consultation with CDFA and the SWRCB. Funding supports grants to demonstrate agricultural drainage water source control, reuse and salt utilization strategies. The CDFA is also an active participant on the BDPAC DWQ Subcommittee and supports program implementation by providing outreach to the agricultural community and serving on grant proposal review and selection processes.

#### Environmental Justice

The WLSP shares much in common with the CALFED Environmental Justice Program. However, the WLSP is perhaps still at least a year behind in its evolution. Many of the issues the EJP and its BDPAC subcommittee are addressing are just being touched on by the WLSP and its subcommittee. Issues such as recognition and empowerment, along with capacity building to better take advantage of CALFED programs and thus benefit by becoming part of the solution are common between the Programs. CDFA recently started attending BDPAC EJS meetings on a regular basis, to establish lines of communication and coordination between the two programs.

#### Environmental Water Account

The Environmental Water Account (EWA) provides significant fishery protection benefits and water supply reliability benefits to export water users, many of whom are farmers. The EWA may also reduce the availability of irrigation water both north and south of the Delta by fallowing agricultural lands in order to obtain real water supplies and by competing in the water transfer market, thus limiting the ability to transfer water between agricultural interests. CDFA, as a CALFED agency is directly involved in consultation with DWR as it prepares the environmental documentation for the program.

#### Water Use Efficiency

The Water Use Efficiency Program (WUEP) is structured in a manner that can benefit greatly from close coordination with the WLSP. In fact, the WUEP was developed with strong involvement and support from CDFA as it developed its approach of identifying targeted benefits and quantifiable objectives. The funding of projects based on the type and level of conserved water benefits is also a model from which the WLSP can learn and

benefit. A WLS approach to WUEP implementation that involves outreach and directed support to individual landowners can assist the WUEP in meeting its objectives while supporting agricultural sustainability. WUEP has conducted several workshops for on-farm drainage reduction, agricultural water conservation, irrigation scheduling, and the CIMIS program. WLSP can partner with WUEP on future workshops to highlight many of the more nontraditional wildlife friendly agricultural practices that also have a strong water conservation component.

CDFA continues to provide support to the WUEP through staff involvement in the BDPAC WUE Subcommittee and assisting program implementation by providing outreach to the agricultural community and serving on grant proposal review and selection processes. The WLS can provide a forum for the WUEP as it continues to address the issue of appropriate measurement of applied water.

### Levees

The Delta's levee system provides important protection against salinity intrusion. There have been uncontrolled levee breaches during flood events that caused salt water influxes severe enough to stop water exports for extended periods. Levees should be constructed and maintained to survive reasonably foreseeable natural disasters. Delta levees are also an underutilized resource for wildlife habitat improvement. To a significant extent, levee system integrity and habitat improvement will depend on the economic viability of Delta agricultural lands. A Working Landscape approach to Delta levee improvements can provide multiple benefits in a cost-effective implementation strategy.

### Storage

New surface and groundwater storage projects can have positive or negative effects on agricultural resources. The construction of the major dams of both the State and federal water projects provide significant irrigation water supplies. Additional surface storage north and south of the Delta is likewise expected to have water supply reliability benefits. These projects may also have some agricultural land impacts associated with their construction. On the other hand, feasibility studies of the proposed in-Delta storage project show that it would have significant agricultural land impacts associated with it compared to the water supply benefits it may provide.

Groundwater storage projects also will exhibit trade-offs relative to agricultural resources on a site-specific basis, depending on where the project is developed and how it is managed.

### Science

Science must play a very important role in the WLSP because management decisions depend heavily on monitoring data, scientific investigations, and other technical information. The Science Program should assist the WLSP to establish a panel of experts to develop a science agenda for the WLSP, including performance indicators and measurement to determine the appropriate role of WLS in meeting CALFED goals and objectives. These experts would also be available help the program identify knowledge gaps and give advice.

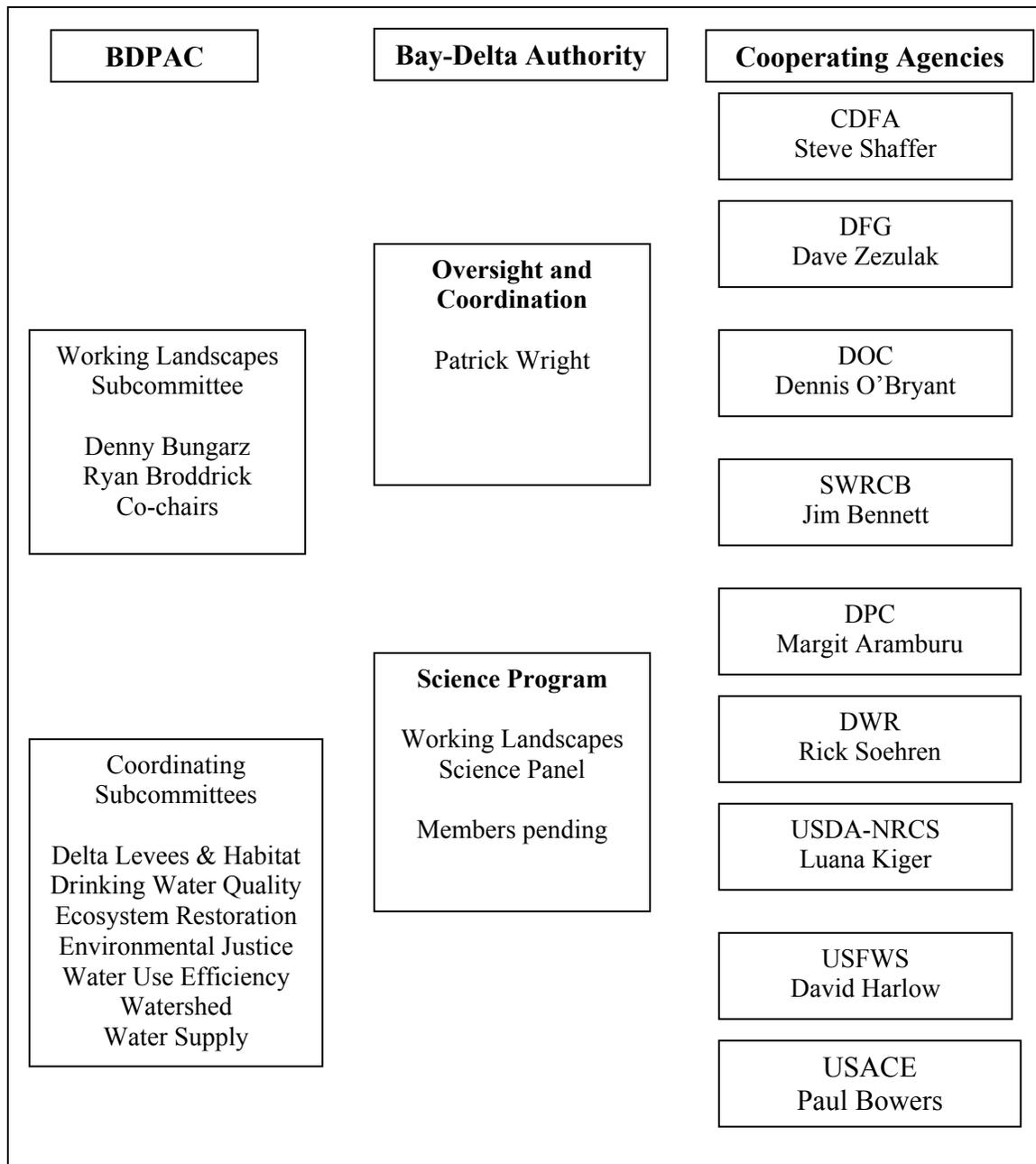
### Oversight and Coordination

CDFA is a member agency of the California Bay-Delta Authority. It was a member of the Policy Group and the Management Group. It is a signatory to the existing Implementation MOU. Currently, however, CDFA has no implementing authority for specific programs or ROD commitments. CDFA provides consultation to CALFED implementing agencies throughout the environmental review process on projects that may have impacts on agricultural resources. It also provides education and outreach to the agricultural community on various CALFED programs and funding opportunities. CDFA provides lead staff support to the WLS and regularly participates in most BDPAC subcommittees and meetings of the full BDPAC.

In the Delta region, designated a pilot area for the working landscapes program, the Delta Protection Commission (DPC) is a coordinator that brings together State agencies, local governments, and special district representatives and provides a forum for public comment and participation in program development and implementation.

For example, DPC and its Agriculture Committee are working with American Farmland Trust to develop a Delta agriculture baseline report that can then be used to develop implementation strategies for wildlife friendly agriculture and mitigation strategies.

## Institutional Structure (Proposed)



## **5. Look Forward – Tasks and ROD Milestones**

This section is the plan of action for the program for years 4 through 7. The program, although not formally established, has made good progress on some ROD commitments but will need to expand on others to achieve program goals. The BDPAC Working Landscapes Subcommittee High Priority Goals and Actions has been proposed as the framework for a program strategy. Development of this strategy will be one of the primary tasks for the WLS in year 4 and will guide subsequent program implementation.

### **Description of Strategy / Tasks**

#### **Goal I: Support locally based collaborative initiatives that provide opportunities for working landscapes to assist CALFED in meeting its program objectives.**

Support locally based programs and projects consistent with the CALFED Program and other regional planning efforts on private lands that integrate habitat restoration, water quality, water conservation, flood control, agricultural land preservation and other CALFED goals and objectives, and that address other concerns of local communities.

- A. Support local projects that achieve CALFED goals and objectives.** Identify local projects with ongoing or proposed collaborative initiatives that can help meet one or more CALFED goals and objectives.
1. Define criteria for support of local projects with guidance from the working Landscapes Subcommittee.
  2. Provide and leverage funding for increasing local capacity and technical assistance to support development and implementation of projects. Direct technical and other assistance would be provided by appropriate CALFED agencies, such as DOC, CDFA, NRCS, DFG, USFWS and NOAA Fisheries. Technical assistance would be provided at the field level for local planning and as needed on a project-by-project basis.
  3. Support implementation of permit assistance programs in the CALFED solution area [Note – The Resource’s Agency Barriers to Restoration report has identified permit assistance as an issue of concern and will be addressed in the California Strategic Plan for Watersheds. WLS should coordinate and track this effort].
  4. Support Voluntary Local Programs (SB 231) that provide participating landowners safe harbor assurances for the California Endangered Species Act.

#### **Potential Performance Measures**

- Establish x new partnerships to participate in the WLS Subcommittee, working to implement the WLS Action Plan.
- Development of x number of local projects; x number of wildlife friendly agriculture projects, x number of WUE projects, and x number of Water Quality projects
- Permit assistance - x number of landowners receive expedited permits through streamlined permit process.

**B. Support the development of agriculture protection and enhancement plans/plan elements and programs.** To help inform locally based agriculture preservation programs and wildlife conservation programs, as well as actions by CALFED agencies, funding or other appropriate assistance will be provided for developing agriculture protection and enhancement plans. Mapping farmlands and developing criteria for the evaluation of the status of agricultural resources in the Delta and Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys will be critical for development of local, regional and CALFED implementation plans. Dovetail agriculture plans with conservation/wildlife management plans and look for mutual areas of interest, overlap or potential areas of conflict.

1. Support farmland mapping and assessment that is integrated with other regional planning efforts (e.g. CALFED ERP, Conveyance, Storage, HCP/NCCP, etc.). Map and evaluate the status of agricultural resources in the Delta and Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Maps would be interpretive tools based on existing information, such as the DOC Important Farmland Map series. Maps would provide specific information on agricultural land conversion status and be used to target agricultural land protection and enhancement (see item I(B)(2), below).
2. Support agriculture protection programs consistent and integrated with other local and regional planning efforts. Support existing efforts in the Delta to develop a regional agriculture protection plan and ensure collaboration of that effort with the Delta Regional Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Plan. Seek financial support for the development and implementation of the plan. Support development of planning efforts for agriculture protection programs in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. These plans could serve as a land protection action component of the agricultural elements of CALFED regional implementation plans and as models to catalyze other local efforts at agricultural land protection.
3. Support development of an agricultural element in CALFED regional implementation plans. In each of the CALFED Program's regional implementation plans, include an agricultural element that sets forth objectives and actions for enhancing agriculture as a viable component of the working landscape, and describes how the CALFED ROD commitments will be implemented, including avoiding, reducing and mitigating impacts to agricultural lands. The first agricultural element will be developed for the Delta Regional Implementation Plan. It is expected that item I(B)(2) (above) will be one component of the element.

#### Potential Performance Measures

- Completion of Delta regional agricultural implementation plan.
- CALFED approval of Agriculture Element for the Delta Regional Implementation Plan. WLS Subcommittee to review and comment on plan and report to full BDPAC.

- X% of programs/projects in the plan funded within X year, and implementation begun within two years.

**C. Support efforts to leverage federal funds for the development of conservation incentives including Farm Bill and CVPIA funds.** Support and promote programs, policies and legislation that create incentives for wildlife conservation and water quality improvements on agricultural lands.

1. Develop opportunities to leverage USDA Farm Bill funds to meet CALFED objectives.
  - a) Work to expand current Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) and/or develop new CREPs within the CALFED Solution Area.
  - b) Identify and pursue applications for other Farm Bill conservation provisions to further CALFED working landscape objectives - e.g., Conservation Security Program (CSP), Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) and Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP).
2. Provide supplemental or matching funds for US FWS Ag Waterfowl Incentive Program.
  - a) Support efforts to reauthorize the USFWS' Agricultural Waterfowl Incentives Program (AWIP). CALFED, Resources Agency and CDFA officials will communicate the benefits of the program and the need to renew authorization for the AWIP.
  - b) Identify or create a state funding source to supplement or match annual funding for AWIP.
3. Assess need for new state legislation. Meet with public agencies and stakeholders to assess the need for new state legislation to create incentives for conservation on agricultural land and provide state match for Farm Bill programs.

Potential Performance Measures

- Establishment of process for coordination with USDA Farm Bill programs.
- Establishment of coordination process for Wetland Reserve Program project site selection in the Delta.
- CALFED provides \$X in matching funds for Farm Bill programs.
- Reauthorization of AWIP and \$X in state funding secured.

**Goal II: Minimize/Mitigate Adverse CALFED Project Impacts on Agricultural Resources consistent with the commitments in the CALFED Record of Decision**

- A. Develop strategies to implement CALFED ROD commitments as they relate to working landscapes.** Develop strategies and mechanisms at the program level that

can be used to mitigate project-specific impacts to agricultural resources and to advance agricultural preservation generally.

1. Assess CALFED impacts and mitigation strategies on agricultural resources to-date;
2. Develop an evaluation tool to use to determine the significance of impacts on agriculture such as the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) model;
3. Develop CALFED agricultural resources protocol that describes and explains specific mitigation measures that will be used to minimize and mitigate impacts to agricultural lands, including adjacent agricultural lands, in accordance with the CALFED ROD;
4. Where necessary, develop guidance for, and mechanisms to implement, mitigation strategies.
5. Establish an agricultural conservation bank. Create an agriculture conservation bank in the Delta, and create an account within the California Farmland Conservancy Program Act Fund. While the early work will focus on the Delta, the ultimate goal is to develop a fund for use throughout the CALFED solution area. The purpose of the fund is to protect agricultural lands that meet or enhance CALFED objectives such as providing a buffer between urban areas and wildlife habitat.

#### Potential Performance Measures

- Assessment of agricultural resource impacts and use of mitigation strategies by prior CALFED-funded projects completed.
- Provide a schedule for implementing adopted mitigation measures, and for reviewing the implementation of those measures.
- Provide a written report once a year to the CALFED chief scientist as to the progress in implementing the mitigation measures and efficacy thereof.
- A summary of this information will be included in the annual report to the Governor, the Secretary of the Interior, Congress, the California Legislature, Federal and State government agencies, stakeholders, and the general public.
- Fully implement use of evaluation method to determine significance of project impacts on agricultural resources.
- Complete update of Regulatory Guidebook to include agricultural impacts assessment methodology.
- CFCP account created and funded. X acres of agricultural land protected.

#### **B. Resolve disincentives for conservation in rural communities.** Support and promote programs, policies and legislation that remove disincentives for conservation in rural communities.

1. Minimize agriculture-wildlife habitat land use conflicts.  
Support Development of Good Neighbor Policies. Support local development of policies that minimize conflicts between agricultural land

uses and wildlife habitat in the Delta and the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

2. Provide funding for conflict reduction measures. Include funding for measures to reduce conflicts with agricultural land uses in ERP habitat restoration and enhancement actions.

Potential Performance Measures

- X number of projects funded that demonstrate, document and evaluate performance of Good Neighbor Policies and techniques.
- \$X funded to counties for PILT.
- Interagency permit assistance team established and used by X number of project proponents.

**C. Evaluate the ecological and economic costs and benefits of farming and restoration practices that promote the creation of Working Landscapes.**

1. Support research and monitoring of the ecological benefits of agriculture-friendly wildlife habitat restoration and wildlife friendly farming practices to determine whether ERP goals and objectives can be achieved with greater emphasis on the use of such practices, and less emphasis on public acquisition of private agricultural lands.
2. Establish a WLS component of the CALFED Science Program.
3. Support Payment of In Lieu Taxes and other assessments. Analyze existing laws, regulations and policies concerning PILT payments and support and promote policies or legislation that lead to increased PILT payments.

Potential Performance Measures:

- WLS independent science panel established and funded.
- Science panel develops research framework to address action C. 1.
- Completion of research tasks identified in research framework.
- WLS research framework incorporated into and funded by CALFED Programs and projects.
- Use of research results in adaptive management of the CALFED Program.
- Number of projects implemented that maintain local tax base versus number of projects requiring PILT payments.
- Number of measures adopted to increase PILT payments.
- Increase (or decrease) in PILT payments going to the counties.

**Goal III: Coordinate Funding and Outreach to support a working landscape approach to meeting CALFED program objectives.**

- A. Develop web-based conservation toolbox.** Develop an area within the CALFED and the CDFG website that provides comprehensive information on the various financial incentives and sources of technical assistance available to agricultural landowners. The website would contain an exhaustive list of links to websites that provide specific information about relevant programs and would provide notices of workshops, meetings and conferences for landowners interested in wildlife conservation on agricultural land, as well as other land stewardship issues.

Potential Performance Measures:

- Complete a Working Landscape Web site with links to USDA, CDFG, DFG, USFWS, TNC, University, and other sources of funding and information relevant to agriculture in the context of conservation and habitat.
- If CREP or other USDA programs become established in the CALFED region, prepare and include information for the Web site to recruit and support participants in those programs.
- Complete at least four original articles for the Web site that describe conservation practices that have had success locally, including examples of farms where they have been employed.

- B. Coordinate funding.** Establish process to better coordinate CALFED ERP funding and funding priorities with state and federal programs, including Farm Bill programs.

Potential Performance Measures:

- Establish at least one USDA CREP program within the CALFED region, particularly in the primary zone of the Delta with a goal of implementing 5,000 acres of wildlife friendly and water quality improving farming practices. Fund at \$X over X years.
- If a CREP program is established, outreach to local growers through presentations at a minimum of four grower's meetings, articles in at least two grower's publications, at least one presentation to Cooperative Extension personnel.
- Negotiate with National level Farm Services Administration personnel to include locally relevant conservation practices, and to increase land rental rates to appropriate level for high-value irrigated lands necessary to attract participants in CREP and CRP programs.
- Fund or obtain funding for at least one position to work full time on USDA conservation program issues, including enrolling participants, providing technical advice, and monitoring results.

- D. Conduct landowner workshops.** Work with local and regional entities such as the Delta Protection Commission and the Sacramento River conservation Area

Forum, the Comprehensive Study team and farm groups, such as CFBF and AFT, to schedule local workshops to offer information to landowners about various topics, such as improving agricultural operations, estate taxes, environmental regulation, and wildlife conservation. One of the major goals of the workshops will be to explain incentives for wildlife conservation on agricultural lands and how they can improve or complement ongoing agricultural operations. The workshops can show landowners how to profit from agriculture and meet regulatory requirements using various incentives.

Potential Performance Measures:

- Conduct at least three grower-oriented field days highlighting different conservation practices undertaken by local land managers on their properties (for example, hedgerows, tailwater ponds, filter strips, riparian plantings).
- Arrange at least one two-day symposium between University and Cooperative Extension researchers and land managers where researchers can share their newest ideas and landowners can inform researchers of the kinds of questions they perceive needing research.

**E. Prepare publications supporting wildlife friendly farming.** Prepare publications and articles for landowners to increase their awareness of available programs and practices that enhance habitat values on commercial agricultural operations. Publications would include “how-to” booklets, brochures, press releases and premiums.

Potential Performance Measures:

- Document prepared discussing the various programs that interface with the WLS Program
- At least three grower-oriented articles or brochures highlighting different conservation practices undertaken by local land managers on their properties (for example, hedgerows, tailwater ponds, filter strips, riparian plantings).
- Develop a stable of examples from across the state that show CALFED successes in developing working landscapes when going to agencies and congress.
- Research and write an article or brochure on innovative revenue-producing activities for farmers, such as recreation activities related to creek and river ecosystems, like fishing, boating, camping, Bed & Breakfasts.
- If a CREP or other USDA program becomes established, write at least two pamphlets, one on the benefits of the program and how to apply to it, and another on the various conservation practices that are supported by the program.

### **Implementation Commitments**

The WLSP has incorporated Public Involvement principles and is in the process of incorporated CALFED Science and Environmental Justice principles into all major program elements.

### **ROD Commitments and Milestones**

#### **Land Acquisition – p 33**

Successful implementation of the CALFED Program will affect some agricultural lands. As an important feature of the State's environment and economy, agricultural lands will be preserved during implementation of the Program in a manner consistent with meeting program goals, minimizing impacts to agriculture. Some of the land needed for program implementation is already owned by the Federal or State government and that land will be used to achieve program goals. Partnerships with landowners, including easements with willing landowners, will be pursued to obtain mutual benefits if public land is not available for the intended purpose. Acquisition of fee title to land will be from willing sellers only, and will be used when neither available public land nor partnerships are appropriate or cost-effective for the specific need. Such acquisitions will consider the potential for third-party and redirected impacts. In addition, to the maximum extent possible, the CALFED Agencies will seek to implement the Program through technical and financial assistance to locally based, collaborative programs such as the Sacramento River Conservation Area/SB 1086 program.

#### **Ecosystem Restoration Program Action - p 36**

Restore habitat in the Delta, San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay and Suisun Marsh, and Yolo Bypass including tidal wetlands and riparian habitat. In addition, 8,000 to 12,000 acres of wildlife-friendly agricultural lands will be established during Stage 1, in cooperation with local participants.

#### **Mitigation Monitoring Plan (p. 18 – Appendix 1 CEQA Requirements)**

The lead agencies will provide a schedule for implementing the adopted mitigation measures, and for reviewing the implementation of those measures. The lead agencies will provide a written report periodically, but at least once a year to the CALFED chief scientist as to the progress in implementing the mitigation measures and efficacy thereof. A summary of this information will be included in the annual report to the Governor, the Secretary of the Interior, Congress, the California Legislature, Federal and State government agencies, stakeholders, and the general public.

### **ROD Appendix A**

#### **Section 7.1 Findings on Specific Impacts and Mitigation Measures: Potentially Significant Adverse Impacts on Agricultural Land and Water Use Associated with the Preferred Program Alternative**

Impact 1. Conversion of prime, statewide important, and unique farmlands to project uses.

The Ecosystem Restoration Program could convert up to approximately 152,000 acres of prime, statewide important and unique agricultural lands to other uses in the Delta, Sacramento River, and San Joaquin River Regions. The Water Quality Program could result in retirement of up to approximately 37,000 acres of agricultural land in the San Joaquin River Region as a measure to improve water quality in the Grasslands Subarea. The Levee System Integrity Program could convert up to approximately 35,000 acres of Delta Region farmland but provide greater protection to farmland from flooding and salinity intrusion. Agricultural lands, including prime, statewide important and unique farmlands, ranging from up to approximately 15,700 acres without a diversion facility on the Sacramento River to up to 19,500 with a facility, would be converted by storage and conveyance facilities. Water transfers may indirectly result in reduction of agricultural acreage. Finally, conversion may result if dredged spoils are permanently disposed of on agricultural lands. Water use is discussed in Sections 5.1 and 5.2. This impact is considered significant. Implementation of the following mitigation strategies will reduce this impact.

**7.1 Agricultural Land and Water Use.** Implementation of the Preferred Program Alternative may have potentially significant effects on agricultural land and water use. These effects may include:

(1) Conversion of prime, statewide important, and unique farmlands to project uses; (2) Conflicts with local government plans and policies; and (3) Conflicts with adjacent land uses. The following mitigation measures will reduce potential effects of implementation of the Preferred Program Alternative on agricultural land and water use:

1. Site and align Program features to avoid or minimize effects on agriculture.
2. Examine structural and nonstructural alternatives to achieve project goals in order to avoid effects on agricultural land.
3. Implement features that are consistent with local and regional land use plans.
4. Involve all affected parties, especially landowners and local communities, in developing appropriate configurations to achieve the optimal balance between resource effects and benefits.
5. Retain water allocations from retired drainage-impaired lands within the existing water districts.
6. Support the testing and application of alternative crops to idled farmland (for example, agroforestry or energy crops).
7. Provide water supply reliability benefits to agricultural water users.
8. Support the California Farmland Conservancy Program in acquiring easements on agricultural land in order to prevent its conversion to urbanized uses and increase farm viability. Focus on lands in proximity to where any conversion effect takes place.
9. Restore existing degraded habitat as a priority before converting agricultural land.
10. Focus habitat restoration efforts on developing new habitat on public lands before converting agricultural land.
11. If public lands are not available for restoration efforts, focus restoration efforts on acquiring lands that can meet ecosystem restoration goals from willing sellers where at least part of the reason to sell is an economic hardship (for example, lands that flood frequently or where levees are too expensive to maintain).

12. Use farmer-initiated and developed restoration and conservation projects as a means of reaching Program goals.
13. Where small parcels of land need to be acquired for waterside habitat, seek out points of land on islands where the ratio of levee miles to acres farmed is high.
14. Obtain easements on existing agricultural land for minor changes in agricultural practices (such as flooding rice fields after harvest) that would increase the value of the agricultural crop(s) to wildlife.
15. Include provisions in floodplain restoration efforts for compatible agricultural practices.
16. Purchase water for habitat purposes so that the same locality is not affected over the long term.
17. Use a planned or phased habitat development approach in concert with adaptive management.
18. Minimize the amount of water supply required to sustain habitat restoration acreage.
19. Develop buffers and other tangible support for remaining agricultural lands.

#### Vegetation

- planted on these buffers should be compatible with farming and habitat objectives.
20. In implementing levee reconstruction measures, work with landowners to establish levee reconstruction methods that avoid or minimize the use of agricultural land.
  21. Work with landowners to establish levee subsidence BMPs that avoid effects on land use practices. Through adaptive management, further modify BMPs to reduce effects on agricultural land.
  22. Implement erosion control measures to the extent possible during and after project construction activities. These erosion control measures can include grading the site to avoid acceleration and concentration of overland flows, using silt fences or hay bales to trap sediment, and revegetation areas with native riparian plants and wet meadow grasses.
  23. Protect exposed soils with mulches, geotextiles, and vegetative ground covers to the extent possible during and after project construction activities in order to minimize soil loss.
  24. Use rotational fallowing to reduce selenium drainage.
  25. When it appears that land within an agricultural preserve may be acquired from a willing seller by a State CALFED agency for a public improvement as used in Government Code Section 51920, advise the Director of Conservation and the local governing body responsible for the administration of the preserve of the proposal.
  26. Limit the number of acres that can be fallowed (in order to produce transferrable water) in a given area (district or county) or the amount of water that can be transferred from a given area.
  27. Support assistance programs to aid local entities in developing and implementing groundwater management programs in water transfer source areas.
  28. Dredged materials will be analyzed, dredged and handled in accordance with permit requirements. Permits will incorporate mitigation strategies identified in Section 5.3 to prevent release of contaminants of concern.
  29. Utilize the criteria and objectives in the Water Transfer Program, in conjunction with existing legal constraints on water transfers, to protect against adverse effects due to water transfers. The criteria for future water transfer proposals include:
    - C Water transfers must be voluntary.

C Water market transactions must result in the transfer or exchange of water that truly increases the utility of the supply, not water that a transferor has never used or water that would have been legally available for downstream use in the absence of a transfer.

C Water rights of all legal water users must not be impaired.

C Transfers must not cause overdraft or degradation of groundwater basins, or impair correlative rights of overlying users.

C Entities receiving transferred water should be required to show that they are making efficient use of existing water supplies.

C Water rights holders (whether districts or individuals) must play a strong role in determining whether water to which they have a right is transferred.

C The beneficial and adverse impacts on fiscal integrity of the districts and on the economy of agricultural communities in source and receiving areas cannot be ignored.

30. Implement seepage control measures.

31. Support local groundwater management that reduces overdraft and third-party effects, including reduction or discontinuation of groundwater pumping.

### **ROD Attachment 5 - Conservation Agreement Regarding Multi-Species Conservation Strategy (pp. 6)**

#### **Cooperating Landowner Commitments**

Many Program actions are expected to enhance or restore the habitat of endangered species and threatened species and to increase populations of such species. Many landowners may be concerned that FESA or CESA may restrict the use of land or water in the area where such Program actions are implemented. To address this concern, and to preserve compatible land uses, the MSCS provides a framework for making commitments to landowners who cooperate in the implementation of Program actions.

#### **CALFED ERP – Draft Stage 1 Implementation Plan**

Page 33: A better understanding of how areas adjacent to riparian zones and how particular agricultural lands influence ecological health is needed. Too little is known about how most species respond to common disturbances in riparian areas, including cropping, grazing, land development, and invasion of non-native species. Additionally, information is needed to better understand the wildlife benefits of existing agricultural lands and agricultural practices. Important questions remain about how agricultural practices can be enhanced or modified to improve ecological conditions and species' health. Pilot projects are needed to evaluate alternative pest management and fertilizer practices, cropping patterns, the use of no-till agriculture or winter flooding, the establishment of buffer zones around cropped areas, and the marketing of products from wildlife-friendly farms. These projects could yield information about how to best implement these practices on a large scale and the benefits associated with them. Preventing urban development of farms and other open spaces that adjoin habitat areas or that have potential for future ecosystem restoration is another priority. These areas would benefit from conservation or agricultural easements that can preserve current land uses. The risk that ecosystem restoration projects might impair nearby farmland or other private property or harm the economy of rural communities can worry landowners and

others. Farmers, others from the agricultural community, and local leaders should be partners in investigating these issues to develop a collaborative program that is friendly to both agriculture and wildlife.

Page 34: Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture: Managing agricultural lands to improve habitat values for special-status wildlife and other native species that depend on the Bay-Delta is important. Short-term objectives are to identify and acquire conservation easements on agricultural lands that affect nearby wetlands, riparian areas, or aquatic habitats or that are important habitats for special-status wildlife, waterfowl, or other birds. Longer-term objectives include preventing environmentally damaging urban development of farmland adjacent to natural areas or restored habitats and encouraging farming practices that favor wildlife and reduce the runoff of pollution to nearby waterways.

Page 43-44: Multi-Regional Priorities for CALFED ERP

2.) Develop programs for Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture and conduct studies to better understand relationships between farming and wildlife habitat. (This goal is called out as a regional priority for the Delta region).

*Hire a coordinator* for the Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture Program to work with local interests in developing a framework for implementing the program.

*Work with local interests.* Collaborate with local interests and landowners to develop good neighbor policies to address potential conflicts regarding Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture.

*Wildlife-friendly agriculture incentive program.* Develop an incentive program for the use of farming methods and crops that are favorable to wildlife including pilot projects.

*Compare effectiveness of different practices.* Improve knowledge of the relative effectiveness of different wildlife-friendly agricultural practices by systematic comparisons of existing projects or designing multiple projects as systematic adaptive management experiments.

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MSCS

Quality	Ecosystem Element/ Water Quality Parameter	Quality MSCS R and r Covered Species that would Benefit from Achieving Milestones
In the Sacramento- San Joaquin Delta EMZ, cooperatively enhance at least 15% of the ERP target for wildlife friendly agricultural practices.	Agricultural Lands	greater sandhill crane, giant garter snake, Swainson's hawk

**Science and Performance Evaluation**

There are several key ROD milestones that will depend heavily on the availability of reliable scientific information about the Bay-Delta system. There are a number of critical unknowns for the program. Key management questions will be identified along with scientific investigations needed to answer them.

The WLSP will establish an expert panel to advise the Working Landscapes Subcommittee and the program on the science aspects of these management questions and ROD milestones. The following ROD milestones will include scientific review or will be developed cooperatively with the Science Program:

Description	Due
Efficacy of alternative land protection strategies	End of Stage 1
Biological value of agricultural lands	End of Stage 1
Efficacy of management practices	End of Stage 1
Development of performance measures	End of '04
Development of performance monitoring	End of '04

**Performance Measurement** - The program is committed to gathering information about wildlife and other benefits associated with working landscapes and other measures of program success. This is one of the primary objectives of a strong monitoring and assessment program. The program will develop a list of candidate indicators and measurement methods as resources and data allow.

**d. Regional Description**

**Sacramento Valley** – The Sacramento Valley is a major agricultural production region of the state. The primary goal of the WLSP in the region is to develop the capacity for local decision-making in implementing a working landscapes approach to CALFED implementation. CALFED has already identified the Sacramento River Conservation Area Forum as a focus, but by no means the only venue for implementation coordination. County Farm Bureaus, local Resource Conservation Districts, weed management areas, watershed groups are appropriate and valuable partners in meeting CALFED objectives.

Monitoring, assessment, and development of management practices for agriculture are priorities for the program.

**San Joaquin Valley** – The major land use in the San Joaquin Valley is irrigated agriculture, including animal feeding operations. This land use will continue to predominate. Partnering with private landowners in the region can prove to be a cost-effective means of meeting CALFED ecosystem restoration objectives as well as other CALFED program objectives. However, changing water supply, water quality, drainage management and water transfer situations is resulting in the retirement of significant areas of previously irrigated agricultural land. Opportunities exist to develop a working landscapes approach to using this land for multiple CALFED objectives including wildlife habitat, water supply reliability and water quality improvements, and agricultural production. There is also a specific ROD commitment to address agricultural drainage problems in the San Joaquin Valley. There is a need to better coordinate these activities from a landowner perspective.

**Delta** – In many respects the Delta is “ground zero” for implementing a WLS approach to CALFED program implementation. Significant land use changes have already occurred in the region due to CALFED actions. More are anticipated. Existing assets can be used to demonstrate the feasibility of a working landscapes approach to further CALFED implementation. There is good evidence that about half of the organic carbon load in exported water originates within the Delta. Agriculture on Delta island peat soils and tidal wetlands are thought to be the most important sources within the Delta.

Objectives for the Delta include:

- Completion of a Delta Ecosystem Regional Implementation Plan that includes a strong working landscapes component.
- Provide technical assistance, education and outreach to Delta landowners who want to participate in CALFED programs.
- Provide regulatory and permit assistance to Delta landowners who want to participate in CALFED programs.
- Use of Staten Island as a “working landscapes laboratory” as well as other participating landowners to document wildlife activity in agricultural lands, demonstrate wildlife friendly agricultural practices, and develop enhanced practices.
- Establishment of the Delta Resource and Development area.
- Successful deployment of a Delta CREP.
- Quantification of organic carbon loads from agriculture and wetlands.
- Investigating management practices and other ways to mitigate organic carbon release.
- Assessing the water quality impacts of changing Delta Cross Channel operations, South Delta barriers, In-Delta Storage, levee modifications, and other water management actions in the Delta.
- Establish an integrated weed management program within the ERP for the Delta (and other regions).
- Complete the Delta Agriculture Lands study being conducted by American Farmland Trust and incorporate results into the DRERIP.

- Incorporate new scientific information via adaptive management into CALFED Program goals as a means to potentially reduce impacts to Delta agricultural lands (e.g. DOCs, methyl mercury, permanent vs. season flooding).

**San Francisco Bay Area** – The Bay Area is no longer a major agricultural region of the state. However niche opportunities exist to use a WLS approach to meet CALFED objectives in the region, particularly in the Napa River and Petaluma River watersheds.

**Southern California** – Southern California is currently not a major focus of WLSP activities, primarily because the ERP has no program activities in the region. However, significant opportunities may exist to develop and implement projects using the WLS approach that meet multiple CALFED objectives. These opportunities will be sought out in years 6 and 7 of stage 1.

### **Long-term Expenditure Plan**

The WLSP will continue to be supported through the CDFA Budget Change Proposal that provides five positions to CDFA work with CALFED ERP (1.5), WSP (1.0), WUE (1.0) and Program Oversight (1.5). These positions are funded by the individual implementing agencies and the CALFED program through an Interagency Agreement. These positions not only support implementation of each program, but also support the DWQP and provide lead support for the WLSP. CDFA also supports program oversight and coordination efforts through its participation on the Authority, at Management Team and BDPAC and its subcommittees. The Department of Conservation has one position dedicated to CALFED Program implementation.

An explicit long-term expenditure plan for a WLSP has not been developed or approved. It is anticipated that funding for programs that support capital improvement projects implemented by private landowners to meet CALFED objectives will be funded by Proposition 50. Other funding sources (Prop. 204, Prop. 40) should also be made available as appropriate. It is a goal of the WLSP to leverage existing CALFED and other state funding sources with federal sources such as the conservation title of the 2002 Farm Bill and private landowner investment to meet CALFED objectives.

### **Long Term Schedule**

A long-term schedule will be developed in year 4 under the guidance of the WLS.

## **Annual Year 4 Program Plan Working Landscapes**

### **Activities by Task for Year 4**

- Provide staff support to the Working Landscapes Subcommittee of the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee.
- Develop a Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) for the Primary Zone of the Delta and provide state matching funds to implement the program.
- Explore opportunities for other CREPs in additional CALFED Solution Area regions.
- Identify and pursue applications for other Farm Bill conservation provisions to further CALFED working landscape objectives (e.g., Conservation Security Program (CSP), Environmental Quality (EQIP) and Wildlife Habitat Incentive Programs (WHIP)).
- Develop strategies to implement CALFED ROD commitments as they relate to working landscapes.
- Develop strategies and mechanisms at the program-level that can be used to mitigate project-specific impacts to agricultural resources and to advance agricultural preservation generally.
  - assess CALFED impacts and mitigation strategies on agricultural resources to-date;
  - develop an evaluation tool to use to determine the significance of impacts on agriculture;
  - Develop CALFED agricultural resources protocol
  - where necessary, develop guidance for, and mechanisms to implement, mitigation strategies.
- Develop opportunities to leverage USDA Farm Bill funds to meet CALFED objectives.
- Develop a science agenda to identify, describe and quantify the role of working landscapes in meeting CALFED objectives.
- Identify, compile and post Working Landscapes related www links on the CALFED Working Landscapes page of the CALFED www home page.

### **Implementation Commitments**

#### **ROD Commitments and Milestones**

##### **Land Acquisition – p 33**

Partnerships with landowners, including easements with willing landowners, will be pursued to obtain mutual benefits if public land is not available for the intended purpose. Acquisition of fee title to land will be from willing sellers only, and will be used when neither available public land nor partnerships are appropriate or cost-effective for the specific need. Such acquisitions will consider the potential for third-party and redirected impacts. In addition, to the maximum extent possible, the CALFED Agencies will seek to implement the Program through technical and financial assistance to locally based,

collaborative programs such as the Sacramento River Conservation Area/SB 1086 program.

**Ecosystem Restoration Program Action - p 36**

Restore habitat in the Delta, San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay and Suisun Marsh, and Yolo Bypass including tidal wetlands and riparian habitat. In addition, 8,000 to 12,000 acres of wildlife-friendly agricultural lands will be established during Stage 1, in cooperation with local participants.

**Mitigation Monitoring Plan (p. 18 – Appendix 1 CEQA Requirements)**

The lead agencies will provide a schedule for implementing the adopted mitigation measures, and for reviewing the implementation of those measures. The lead agencies will provide a written report periodically, but at least once a year to the CALFED chief scientist as to the progress in implementing the mitigation measures and efficacy thereof. A summary of this information will be included in the annual report to the Governor, the Secretary of the Interior, Congress, the California Legislature, Federal and State government agencies, stakeholders, and the general public.

**ROD Appendix A Section 7.1 Findings on Specific Impacts and Mitigation Measures:**

**Agricultural Land and Water Use.** Implementation of the Preferred Program Alternative may have potentially significant effects on agricultural land and water use. (1) Conversion of prime, statewide important, and unique farmlands to project uses; (2) Conflicts with local government plans and policies; and (3) Conflicts with adjacent land uses. Thirty-one mitigation measures were identified that will reduce potential effects of implementation of the Preferred Program Alternative on agricultural land and water use.

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### Schedule of Major Program Deliverables and Year 4 Proposed Budget

<b>Deliverable</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Working Landscapes Web Resource on CALFED website	CDFA and CALFED	July 1 to January 1	No additional cost
Develop coordinated funding strategies – WHIP	CDFA and NRCS	July 1 2003 to September 1 2004	State cost-share to be determined
Outreach printed materials – CREP brochure and WLS brochure	CDFA	July 1 to November 1	\$10,000
Prepare CREP proposal for the Delta; conduct biological assessment; secure state cost-share	CDFA DFG NRCS	By June 30	\$50,000 \$3 million
Look back evaluation of CALFED impacts on agricultural lands	DOC and CALFED	July 1 to November 1	No cost?
Identify, evaluate, modify, select, and test agricultural land impact threshold and assessment tool (e.g. LESA)	DOC	July 1 to June 30	\$50,000
Conduct ROD mitigation measure analysis – amend regulatory compliance guidebook	DOC CDFA	July 1 to April 1	No cost?
Identify and develop Voluntary Local Program (SB 231) project	DFG CDFA	July 1 to June 30	
Establish WLS Science Panel	CF Science	July 1 to Nov 1	No cost
Develop Science Program agenda for Working Landscapes		Nov 1 to April 30	\$100,000
Evaluate UCB PILT study and develop action plan	CALFED	By June 30	No cost?
Designate funding for and release Working Landscapes PSP	CALFED ERP and DFG	By June 30	\$8 million (of \$20 in Prop 50)
Complete Agriculture Element of DRERIP	DFG CDFA DPC	By June 30	\$50,000

#### **Outreach and concurrence efforts:**

The draft Program Plan and Work Plan will be vetted through the BDPAC WLS, and other BDPAC subcommittees, including but not limited to ERP, DWQ, WUE, Delta Levees, and EJ. It will also be reviewed and amended by CALFED program managers and directors to fully integrate into existing CALFED programs. CDFA will continue to work with the agricultural community to build understanding and support for the CALFED program and to exploit opportunities for private landowners to benefit from CALFED programs through active participation.